(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2876.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1802.

BRUSSELS, December 17.

THE Dutch ſquadron, having on board the 7th demi-brigade of the infantry of the French line, is ordered to make ſail within two days from Fleſſingue, to join the Breſt ſquadron. The Batavian ſquadron, armed at the Texel, and deſtined for Batavia, has received orders to profit by the firſt favourable wind for putting to ſea.

ROME, November 21.

The formal taking poſſeſſion of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate by the pope, which has hitherto been deferred, will take place to-morrow. All unneceſſary expence is to be avoided on the occaſion.

The firſt conſul, in a letter in which he invites the pope to ſend a deputy to the congreſs at Amiens, has made uſe of the expreſſion, that he requeſts his holineſs to chuſe his envoy, in the ſame manner, as if he was ſent by a power that had 300,000 men under arms.

LONDON, November 29.

Admiral Totty is appointed commander in chief of the Leeward Iſland ſtation.

Letters from the North of Germany ſpeak with confidence of miniſters being ſent to the congreſs from Ruſſia, Turkey Auſtria, Pruſſia and the German empire; and that after the definitive treaty of peace with England is ſigned, the plenipotentiaries from all the powers aſſembled will enter into a negotiation, for the purpoſe of fixing, in a preciſe manner, the rights of nations reſpecting the navigation of the ſeas. It is added, that the fate of the German empire, will be arranged at the congreſs, and not by the deputation which is to aſſemble at Ratiſbon.

If it be true, as reported, that the laws of navigation are to be diſcuſſed at the congreſs of Amiens, we may predict the moſt diſagreeable conſequences. On the paſſports France ſends to this country for our merchantmen is inſcribed "Liberty of the ſeas;" the meaning of which is, that Britain ſhall not avail herſelf of the ſuperiority of her navy. If any attempt ſhould be made to eſtabliſh ſuch a principle, of courſe it will be ſcouted.

December 12.

Yeſterday a cabinet council was held at lord Hawkeſbury's office on the diſpatches received on Thurſday laſt from marquis Cornwallis, at Amiens. Moſt of the foreign miniſters attended, ſo that it is probable the deliberation related to their reſpective courts. The Portugueſe miniſter was preſent, and this day his excellency ſets off for Amiens. It is ſuppoſed that the buſineſs of ſettling the boundaries of Guyenne is the object of his journey.

Private letters from Holland ſtate, that the declared intention of the grand conſul to open the Scheldt, and reſtore Antwerp to its former dignity, had produced ſo great a ſenſation throughout the new Batavian republic, that it was expected a conſiderable French force would receive orders to remain in the country ſome time longer.

Lord Elgin having ſent from Conſtantinople to Athens ſeveral artiſts, who cauſed diligent ſearch to be made in the temple of Theſeus, they were ſo fortunate as to find there almoſt all the bas reliefs which formerly ornamented the temple of Minerva. Theſe ornaments, a great number inſcriptions, and all the urns capable of being tranſported, have been ſent by the Porte to Britain.

The Ruſſian archbiſhop, Plato, who officiated at the coronation of the emperor Alexander, is 105 years of age, and a man of diſtinguiſhed talents. He has conſecrated three ſovereigns of Ruſſia. His ſpeech was remarkable for its firmneſs and good ſenſe, and was circulated by the emperor with great profuſion.

December 14.

Diſpatches were received on Saturday from Amiens and Paris, at lord Hawkeſbury's office. No particulars have tranſpired, except that at the former every thing appears to be going on in the moſt ſatisfactory manner.

December 16.

The king of Pruſſia has written a congratulatory letter to the king of Etruria, on his entering on his government.

The arrival of the ſtadtholder has produced a very great effect on his partaians in Holland. They begin to entertain the greateſt hopes; and they already believe that that prince will ſoon again be their governor. Every thing is at a ſtand at Ratiſbon, and it is to Amiens that all look for the ſettlement of the great intereſts that remain to be arranged on the continent.

BOSTON, February 11.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The ſubject of the "Maryland reſolutions," agreeable to the report of a joint committee, appointed to examine it, has been referred to the next legiſlature.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

Arrived at Stonington-port, on the 1ſt inſt. ſchr' Hancock, capt. Rapall, 25 days from Guadaloupe, bound to Newburyport. Capt R. informs that buſineſs was entirely at a ſtand in that place, when he ſailed, in conſequence of the threats and hoſtile movements of the blacks, who had repeatedly declared, that they would maſſacre all the whites and mulattoes, as ſoon as the troops from France arrived, who were momently expected. The mulatto governor Pelage, and his party, were deteſted by the blacks; Pelage had therefore conſented to reſign his office to any white perſon whom the inhabitants ſhould elect, except Lacroſſe, the former governor. Capt. R. alſo informs, that alarms were frequent, and the ſituation of the inhabitants really diſtreſſing, hundreds of whom would leave the iſland, were they permitted. The markets were low, both at Guadaloupe and St. Thomas'.

February 15.

The ſhip Orlando, captain Joſeph Marſchalk, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 36 days from Bourdeaux. Capt. M. left Bourdeaux on the 5th January and the river the 7th. He informs, that no account had been received there of the ſigning of the definitive treaty; and that the French fleet deſtined for Guadaloupe, ſailed from Breſt about the 14th December, having 30,000 troops on board, under command of general Le Clerk.

Captain M. has brought diſpatches from commodore Dale, for the ſecretary of the navy. The United States ſhip Preſident had been driven aſhore at Port-Mahon, in the iſland of Majorca, but was got off with little damage.

The brig Sally, of this port, ſailed from Bourdeaux, the 6th January, and has diſpatches on board from Mr. Livingſton to the ſecratary of ſtate.

February 16.

From a report made to the governor by the inſpector-general of beef and pork in the city of New-York, it appears that between the 25th of Auguſt and 20th January laſt, there were inſpected in this city, 11,604 barrels of pork, 4402 do. of beef.

Very little intelligence of importance has been received by the Orlando, beſides what was communicated yeſterday. Nothing new was ſtirring at Bourdeaux. The meaſures of government in France are conducted with impenetrable ſecrecy. The departure of the fleet for St. Domingo, is generally known—it is ſuppoſed it will rendezvous at an Engliſh iſtand, until the diſpolition of Touſſaint and the inhabitants be aſcertained. It is alſo ſurmiſed that a portion of the embarkation is deſtined for Louiſiana, and that more troops will follow as ſoon as they can be marched to the coaſt, and tranſports provided. From the communications of an intelligent paſſenger, it is preſumed that the American trade will be ſeverely reſtricted, and that the United States have little to expect from France on the ſcore of commercial favours. The American merchants have indeed little to hope from the friendſhip of foreign powers, whoſe neceſſities alone can extort a demand for our productions. European jealouſy and policy will endeavour to curtail our credit and cramp our trade. American enterprize and activity, will, however, ſurmount every obſtacle.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

The following paragraphs, which occur in Buonaparte's official ſtate of the French republic, were differently ſtated in a former paper:

"At St. Domingo ſome irregular acts have of late rouzed the vigilance of government. Under equivocal appearances, it only perceives ignorance confounding names and things; ignorance uſurping while it immagines that it is acting agreeably to orders received.—But the fleet and the army, which are now ready to take their departure from the ports of Europe, will ſoon diſſipate ſuch clouds, and St. Domingo muſt return, entire, under the laws of the republic.

"In St. Domingo and Guadaloupe there are no more ſlaves—all are free, all ſhall remain ſo. Wiſdom and time will reſtore order and induſtry.

"At Martinique the principles muſt be different—there ſlavery has been continued and matters muſt remain ſo; for it has coſt human nature too much already to think of effecting as yet a new revolution in that quarter. Guyana and the Iſland of France have remained faithful to the mother country, though ſurrounded by factions, by temptations, and having only a feeble adminiſtration to rule over them."

February 15.

We have been favoured with a letter from Lancaſter, from which we have made the ſubſequent extracts:

"LANCASTER, Feb. 12, 1802.

"The bill, entitled, "An act, declaring the holding offices or appointments under this ſtate incompatible with the holding or exerciſing of offices or appointments under the United States," has paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature, by a conſtitutional majority.

"In the houſe of repreſentatives, the yeas were,	76	nays 4
"In the ſenate, yeas	18	7
	94	11

"Therefore, it has conſtitutionally become a law of the land, without the governor's approbation. The unanimity diſplayed on this occaſion is, perhaps, unprecedented in Pennſylvania."

February 17.

De Witt Clinton, Eſquire, is appointed a ſenator from the ſtate of New-York in the ſenate of the United States. The choice took place on the 11th. General Clarkſon was the federal candidate. Mr. Clinton had 82 votes, and general Clarkſon 45. Many of the members were abſent.

Letter from Paris, 7th December, 1801, via New-York.

In my laſt I mentioned Mr. Livingſton's arrival at l'Orient. At preſent he is here, where his buſineſs will be leſs difficult than I ſuppoſed. Our claims for depredations, I then conſidered as a matter of the firſt conſequence to be adjuſted; theſe I now find are expreſsly done away by the treaty, which we were entirely ignorant of until it was ſubmitted to the legiſlature here for approbation.

I wiſh much to know the ſentiments of the American people upon that part of the treaty and for which we have received NOTHING—What advantage a commercial treaty may give us, remains to be known—I expect few or none.

We find American veſſels cannot be ſold here, becauſe they cannot be made free French bottoms; look at the difference in the duties on goods imported in French or American veſſels, on tobacco it is 10 per cent.—which is a prohibition.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in Liſbon to a houſe in Philadelphia, dated Liſbon, Dec. 10, 1801.

"The great harveſt in Great-Britain, with the peace, has cauſed ſuch unexpected ſupplies of wheat to drop in here from the Baltic, Africa, and in Ottoman veſſels from the Morea, that the prices have declined on ſome ſorts 30 per cent. on others 40 per cent. American flour has experienced a fall 7, to 7,200 (about 9 dollars) per barrel. Indian corn little or no ſale. This article we dare not venture to recommend at this moment—nor can we ſay any thing in favour of ſtaves or rice, though the crop of the latter in Maranham, is very ſhort this ſeaſon, but a prodigious quantity is expected in England from the Eaſt-Indies, a good deal of which will no doubt come here. The peace has cauſed an incredible damp on all our Brazil products, but on none ſo much as ſugars, of which our ſtores are full, beſides what are expected to arrive from Permamboco, Rio Janario and Bahia; to adviſe a price, we cannot, as none will be offered.

"All advices from Italy and Hamburg ſay not a cheſt can be ſold.

"Exchange on London 68."

NORFOLK, February 6.

By captain Quarles, arrived yeſterday, 15 days from Port-Republican, we learn, that the ſtricteſt order and diſcipline prevail throughout the iſland of St. Domingo. It was underſtood at the time he left there, that 8000 negroes were under arms, acting as militia; the whites had been diſarmed, and a certain number of negroes apportioned to the plantations, who if found ſtraying from them, were inſtantly ſhot. The whites had received aſſurances of protection and ſafety from the government: the fortifications round the iſland had been repaired, and it was expected that on the arrival of the troops from France they would meet with a friendly reception; they were at the ſame time prepared to oppoſe force to force ſhould circumſtances render it neceſſary; for which end quantities of arms and amunition had been imported into the iſland in veſſels under Spaniſh colours.

February 13.

By the arrival on Thursday, of the brig Jane, capt. King, 37 days from Falmouth, we are again enabled to present our readers with the

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS,

Having been favoured with London papers to the 31st December.

LONDON, December 30.

Such is the favourable ſtate of the negotiation at Amiens, that lord Whitworth, whoſe departure for Paris, in quality of ambaſſador, it was expected would have been delayed till the ſigning of the definitive peace, is immediately to proceed thither. The

dutchess of Dorset accompanies his lordship, and we understand they will leave town this day or to-morrow.

It has been rumoured for some days past, that Spain had refused to surrender the island of Trinidad, and that orders had in consequence been given by our government for the renewed blockade of her ports: —We believe the reports to be unfounded, although we are unable to account for the extraordinary supineness of the cabinet of Madrid in the important affair of peace. It is a fact, that although application has been made by our government for passes to secure our merchant vessels from any molestation from the cruisers of Spain, which, in the event of meeting, might have resulted from the latter being ignorant of preliminaries of peace being signed, yet none have been received and no British vessel, with the exception of cartels, has yet sailed from this country for any of the ports of Spain. There are, indeed, three ships at Portsmouth, and several in the river, about to proceed to Alicant, Barcelona, &c. but whether they will continue to wait for passes, or sail on the faith of the existing treaty, is not we believe, decided; although the Portsmouth ships were expected to have sailed some days since.

December 24.

It is highly probable that government is in expectation of the immediate conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace; and to this hope may be attributed the unexpected adjournment of both houses of parliament, to next Monday, instead of the intended adjournment for the recess. Mr. Addington's declaration, in answer to the question put to him by Mr. Windham, that the treaty of Badajos is to be considered as the basis of the negotiations between G. Britain and France as far as they respect Portugal, while that of Madrid is to be annulled: must prove a subject of great satisfaction to the country. It evinces the peculiar attention given by ministers to the interests of our most faithful ally, as well as their firmness in resisting the incroachments aimed at by France upon the Portuguese territory in Guiana, although the measure had been ratified by the tribunate and legislative body.

Marriage in France is to be thus celebrated; it is to take place at the house of one of the parties after the banns have been published twice at the interval of ten days. The marriage cannot be celebrated till three days after the second publication. The celebration of the marriage is to be by the civil officer.

December 25.

A morning paper contains the following article; —"Private advices from Paris relate an anecdote of so extraordinary a nature that we cannot venture to give credit to the relation, although the circumstance is mentioned in letters from persons of the greatest respectability. The following is said to have lately occurred: Talleyrand waited on the first consul, and acquainted him that he had reason to believe the consular majesty might obtain an infanta of Spain in marriage, provided he would divorce himself from his present wife, whose conduct, while she lived with Barras, is well known. Buonaparte heard the proposition of his minister, but was cautious of taking any step in it until he had sounded Fouche, the minister of the police, who knows more of the state of the different factions and the intrigues of the capital than any person in in France.

"Fouche, who is a determinee enemy of Talleyrand, availed himself of this opportunity (as the story goes) of endeavouring to compass the ruin of the exbishop, and conceived that no method could be so certain as to inform madame Buonaparte of the proposal that had been made her husband. It is not difficult to foresee the *denouement*. The enraged lady sent her *mandat* for the secretary of state to appear before her, and made it very plain to him, that she had no intention of being divorced any more. Talleyrand, it is said, is become fully sensible of the danger of interfering between a man and his lawful wife, and the infanta is to get herself another husband."

December 28.

The power that the lords of the admiralty have given to commanders in chief is—that each of them shall try, condemn, and hang any person found guilty of mutiny, without consulting in any respect, the admiralty board.

December 30.

We last night received Paris papers to the 26th instant. The Moniteur contains the official notice of the sailing not only of the fleet from Brest, but also of the squadrons at l'Orient and Rochefort. The total force to which those squadrons amount, is 23 ships, of which five are Spanish. They carry in the transports that accompany them 25,000 men. It doe; not appear, however, that the French government consider the object of the expedition as likely to be soon accomplished, as they have established regular mails to St. Domingo, and means of communication with that colony.

Yesterday the master and wardens of the company of bakers waited on the lord mayor at the mansion-house respecting the assize of bread, when his lord ship, after minutely examining the returns of the meal-weighers, found that wheat and flour had risen since their last returns, he therefore was obliged, very reluctantly to raise the bread half an assize, or one penny in the peck loaf, to commence and take place to-morrow; The price of the quartern loaf will then be one shilling and one farthing.

BREST, December 16.

Notwithstanding all the conjectures that were formed with respect to the expedition, which was said to have been delayed by other causes than by contrary winds, it has availed itself of the first fair wind, , and has set sail, part the night before last, and the remainder yesterday morning. Yesterday at two P. M. it was out of sight. General Gravina, when he set sail, saluted the fort with 15 guns, which the garrison returned. When the Brest squadron shall have joined the ships from the other ports, the following will be the order of sailing:

Squadron of Observation.

Guerrero, Villa-Vicencia, general, capt. D. Viconte Julian; S. Pablo, captain Monoz; Neptuno, on board of which is gen. Gravina, captain D. Valdez; S. Francisco Assis, captain Jose de Mesendez; S. Francisco-Paulo, captain Jph. Figueroa; Soledal, captain Quesada; Vigilente, captain Diego Boutrou.

Light Squadron.

Le Foudroyant, L'Aigle, La Guerriere, L'Indefatigable; these ships were not at Brest.

First Squadron.

L'Union, Le Patriote, capt. Maistral; L'Ocean, captain Petit; Le Duquesne, captain Querangal; Le Jean-Jaques Rosseau, captain Berenger.

Second Squadron.

Le Mont-Blanc, captain Magon; Le Argonaute; Le Scipion; Le Cisalpin, capt. Bergevin; Le Douguai-Trouin.

Third Squadron.

Le Watigni, capt. Gourdon; Le Gaulois, capt. Simeon; Le Jemappe, rear-admiral Dordelin, capt. Cosmao; La Revolution, capt. Rolland; Le Heros.

First Squadron. Frigates.

L'Uranie; La Conelie; La Sirene, Fregate de l'Admiral, captain Lamarc-Lameillerie.

Corvettes.

La Serpente; La Diligent; La Deconverte.

Second Squadron. Frigates.

La Franchise; La Clorinde; L'Embuscade.

Corvettes.

Le Renard; Le Poisson Volant.

Third Squadron. Frigates.

La Comete; La Vertu; La Valeureuse.

Corvette.

Do Cigogne.

Convoy.

La Furieuse (commandant,) captain Topsent; La Fraternite, capt. Bernard; La Fidele, capt. Boureyne; La Precieuse, capt. Desmontils; La Necissite, capt. Kergatiou; La Cigogne, capt. Guinare; La Decouverte, capt. Passart (this corvette is the admirals;) Le Poisson-Volant Cutter, capt. Arnous; La Danæ.

BALTIMORE, February 16.

We republish the following letter from Bourdeaux, in order that the subsequent observations may the better apply. The subject is of the most interesting nature, and should arrest the attention of our government in time

Extract of a letter from a respectable commercial house at Havre, to their correspondent in Philadelphia, dated December 10, 1801.

"It is with pleasure we inform you, that the intercourse between France and Louisiana is on the point of becoming very frequent by the exchange which is about to be (if not already) made between the French and Spanish governments. The Spanish part of St. Domingo, ceded by the treaty of peace to France, is to be restored to Spain, in lieu of Louisiana, which is to be put possession of the French. Vessels are already preparing to sail for New-Orleans."

The foregoing may be very pleasing intelligence to the *responsible commercial house* at Havre. Not so, we imagine, as regards the interests, *political and commercial*, of the United States. It is perfectly understood that Spain has ceded Louisiana to France, and as it is said, in lieu of the Spanish part of St. Domingo. This is not the first time that the colony of Louisiana has been the devoted victim of the cabinets of France and Spain. Without consulting the wishes or interests of the colonies, the duke de Choiseul, whose memory is still execrated in Louisiana, transferred in 1793 the island of New-Orleans, and the pretensions of France to the western bank of the Mississippi to the crown of Spain. The sanguinary measures that enfued on possession being taken by general O'Reilly, are still recollected with horror by the citizens of New-Orleans.

A quiet subjection to the Spanish crown for nearly 40 years, has almost naturalized the colony to its new masters; who, with every characteristic of national imbecility, has nevertheless fostered the colonists by annual expenditures for the support of government, amounting to about two millions of dollars, together with commercial privileges and bounties.

This colony is again to change masters—a measure which assuredly has been extorted from the *tottering* monarch of Spain, and which will ultimately lead to the dismemberment of his immense rich and fertile dominions on the continent of America. These doubtless are the *vast regions* for the enterprise of the French malcontents, to which the premier consul alludes, when he counsels those who cannot remain quietly home, to emigrate in quest of wealth and happiness.

It is matter of just surprise that this probable event has not hitherto engaged the public attention.—Although the report has been long in circulation, it has been disregarded as a circumstance of little moment, to the United States.—But what the result of a change of possession may prove, is of serious import.

The United States, at present, enjoy by virtue of the treaty with Spain, the free navigation of the Mississippi, with the right of depot at New-Orleans—or some other convenient position contiguous to the mouth of the river. How will this treaty be affected by the change?

As long as Louisiana continues in the possession of Spain, an intercourse will exist between New-Orleans and the other Spanish colonies, which will furnish a demand, for the produce of the western settlements, although the American flag will not be admitted in Cuba, &c. Spanish subjects will undoubtedly be privileged to export and import provisions. An illicit intercourse will, moreover, be kept up with the Spanish dominions—which are too extensive to be effectually secured against a contraband trade.

With the change of proprietors, these benefits must undoubtedly cease.

What can the French offer in return?—will the government allow a direct export of provisions to their islands? or will the jealousy of the French merchants aim at a monopoly, and thus bear down the price of flour, &c. below their fair value. Or will not the policy of this intriguing nation, hold forth every allurement to the inhabitants of the Trans-Allegany settlements, by affording them generous markets for their produce, and inveigle them by degrees into the idea of forming a separate empire.

What is meant by Louisiana? is that term confined to the island, as it is called, of New-Orleans, and the small district of country adjoining the embouchure of the Mississippi?—Or does it extend to the ancient pretensions of France to an undefined boundary westward of this mighty river, and running north to the pole? Whoever has conversed on this subject with a Frenchman, Statesman, or private citizen, knows full well his national prejudices; the jealousy with which he views Canada in the possession of the English—and the countries west of the Allegany, owned by the United States. He exultingly demands, who first explored these wilds? and considers their present occupation, as the result of *imperious necessity*—an usurpation, to be recovered whenever circumstances permit. Confine yourselves to the eastward of your mountains, the great cordon of nature, and which the French nation endeavoured to establish and maintain, at the epoch which first called forth the talents and enterprize of our immortal Washington. Should the French gain possession of Louisiana—and we believe most firmly, that part of the embarkation at Brest is destined for the Mississippi; how long will it be before the immensely rich mines of St. Fee will attract their cupidity, and allure the restless settlers on the western waters to unite in a common cause, to establish a new empire under the auspices of France, and reduce the Spanish dominions of Mexico and Peru? What control can the Atlantic States have over their western territories?

These are among the leading ideas with which this important subject teems. And, as before observed, it is matter of just surprise, to remark the total indifference with which it has been treated. There was a time when New-Orleans might have been preoccupied by the United States. But that day we believe is gone for ever. France will disgorge her disbanded myriads on these fertile shores, in preference to the sultary wilds of Cayenne; and set our government at defiance. Under these impressions, we cannot but consider the expulsion of the French from Egypt as the greatest misfortune that could befal the United States. That country would have engrossed the attention of the French nation, and have left Louisiana in the tranquil possession of Spain, until the period should have arrived, when it would naturally have become a component part of the United States.

Not long since two black men fell into a dispute about their religious principles.—One insisted upon it, that if a man once became a good man, he never would fall away and become a wicked man again; "If it shou'd so happen (says he) it prove he nebber was good man." The other replied—You know Mr. N. T. he had great state, negro and every ting, and was wort ten or fifteen thousand pound—but now he poor beggar cause he got no state now:—Tink tis prope he nebber had any? His antagonist went away chopfallen.

To be SOLD, at Beard's Habitation, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 18th day of March, if fair, if not the first fair day, for cash,

A LARGE and very valuable stock of horses and cattle, among which are some choice milch cows and work steers; also a large stock of hogs, Indian corn, hay, and bacon, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.
THOMAS BEARD, Jun.

Beard's Habitation, February 25, 1802.

Slave in Custody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet six inches high, very black, and has lost part of his fore teeth, says he belongs to a KINSEY GIDDINS, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, and country cotton trousers, an old red plush waistcoat, one old red striped ditto, an old hat and shoes. His master is requested to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county.

September 19, 1801.

Annapolis, February 25.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. HIGINBOTHOM, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, jun. of Alexandria, to the amiable Miss ELIZA THOMAS, eldeſt daughter of JAMES THOMAS, Eſq; of this city.

Qualis in Eurotæ ripis, aut per juga Cynthi
Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutæ
Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades.
VIRGIL.

AN EPITHALAMIUM.

HAIL, bliſsful morn! Hail happy day!
Baniſh care and grief away,
For love this day proclaims the bands,
And Hymen joins two willing hands.
Sound oh! ſound, a joyful ſtrain,
And let the muſic play,
Strike the ſtrings, and ſtrike again,
All hail! thrice happy day!

Deſcend, deſcend, thou tuneful choir,
Joyous mirth and ſong inſpire,
Deſcend, ye tuneful nine;
For ſee the happy bridegroom ſtand,
To claim the fair Eliza's hand
At Cupid's ſacred ſhrine;
Sweet oh! ſweet, is muſic's ſound,
To wedded love devote,
Oh! let its voice be heard around,
Renew the joyful note.

Hence baneful ſorrows, hence away,
Surround the lonely beds
Of batchelors and maids,
And on their ſpirits prey;
To Hymen other themes belong,
Sound the fiddles, raiſe the ſong,
Let the grateful muſic play,
Let each youthful heart be gay,
No ſaws of books ſhall intervene
To raiſe a thought, or damp the ſcene,
No reſtraints of pedants rules,
No loathſome taſk, no cares of ſchools,
But all to pleaſure be devote,
Sound, oh! ſound, a joyful note.

Come, kind and gentle Venus, come,
And bring enraptur'd love along,
Let Cupids fill the room,
And all the graces throng,
Tho' all the graces in thy gaudy train,
With fair Eliza vie, they vie in vain;
Behold her in the mazy dance,
With light and graceful ſtep advance;
Fix'd in ſurpriſe
They ope their eyes,
Yield, yield the palm, fair Venus cries,
Yield, yield the palm, the echoing wall replies!

And thou Latona, Heavenly goddeſs, deign
Awhile to leave thy offspring and thy fane,
With many a pledge of love this union bleſs,
And firmly pave the way to happineſs;
With ſos'tring hand wipe each dull grief away;
Let pleaſure ſparkle in eternal day,
So ſhall thy cares thy richeſt triumph prove,
And Dian's mother claim the thanks of love.

Hail happy pair!
Long may you ſhare
Each bliſs of wedded life;
And far away
May ſorrows ſtay,
And all connubial ſtrife.
Now let us dance in feſtive glee,
And conſtant chime,
In courſe of time
May we too married be.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tueſday the ſecond day of March next, at 11 o'clock, on the premiſes,

THE houſes and lots, in the city of Annapolis, late the property of JAMES RINGOOLD, conſiſting of two brick dwelling-houſes, with ſtables, and other neceſſary buildings, and five wooden tenements, near the church. The terms of ſale ready caſh.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT, Adminiſtrator of WILLIAM WHETCROFT, deceaſed.

February 22, 1802. 1X

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, Sunday excepted, at the ſubſcriber's, in Broad Neck, in Anne-Arundel county,

SUNDRY ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, and ſheep, to wit: ſeven head of young horſes, from one year old to four, eighteen head of cattle, among which are ſix or eight good milch cows, and one yoke of large ſteers, well broke, nineteen head of ſheep, with lambs, and eighty barrels of Indian corn. The ſale to begin at eleven o'clock, the terms ready caſh.

JOHN MERRIKEN.

February 24, 1802. 1m 3/6

Property for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber will ſell, on moderate terms, the houſe he now lives in, and alſo the whole or one half the houſe occupied by Mr. James Weſt—A bargain may be had.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis February 24, 1802. 1

In CHANCERY, February 13, 1802.

Benjamin Cheney, Abraham Cheney, Ruth Proctor, Henny and John Hardeſty, Debby and John Ruſsel, Anne and John Shekells,
vs.
Rebecca Cheney, Willy or Wilhelmina Taylor and Samuel Taylor.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a ſale or diviſion of two tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Anne-Arundel county, called BENJAMIN'S CHOICE, and BENJAMIN'S CONTENT; the bill ſtates, that Benjamin Cheney died ſeized of the land mentioned, ſome time in the year 1792, that the following perſons are his heirs at law, to wit: Benjamin Cheney and Abraham Cheney, his ſons, Ruth Proctor, Henny Hardeſty, and Eleanor Taylor, his daughters, Debby Ruſsell, Anne Shekells, and Rebecca Cheney, his grand-daughters, by John Cheney, his ſon, that ſince the death of Benjamin, Eleanor Taylor, his daughter, hath died inteſtate, leaving Willy or Wilhelmina and Samuel Taylor, his heirs at law, that they are without the ſtate; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 12th day of March next, to the intent that the abſent defendants have notice of this bill, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear in perſon, or by a ſolicitor, on or before the 13th day of July next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs as prayed.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 1m 7/6

THE orphans court of Anne-Arundel county having thought it neceſſary to alter the time of holding ſaid court, do hereby give notice, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will ſit on the firſt and laſt Tueſday in every month, for the purpoſe of granting letters of adminiſtration on deceaſed perſons eſtates, paſſing accounts, making diſtribution, ſettling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceaſed's eſtates, the regiſter of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters teſtamentary.

By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills A. A. county. 1

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf, at a very conſiderable expence, with an handſome and commodious STAGE, with excellent horſes, for the conveyance of paſſengers, with their baggage, propoſes, on the firſt Thurſday in March next, to commence a line between the city of Annapolis and George-town, leaving Mr. Caton's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, every Thurſday morning, paſs through Bladenſburg, and arrive at the Union tavern in George-town the ſame evening; leave the Union tavern, in George-town on Saturday morning, and by the ſame rout arrive in the city of Annapolis in the evening; from this eſtabliſhment he flatters himſelf he ſhall contribute conſiderably to public convenience, which, added to his aſſiduity and good conduct, he hopes will enſure him the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN SMITH.

Annapolis, December 23, 1801. 1

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Monday the 29th day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, if fair; if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL the right, title, claim and intereſt, of JOSEPH MASSEY and JOHN and BENJAMIN COMEGYS to a tract of land, lying in Kent county, called PARTNERSHIP, containing about three hundred and fifty acres, clear of diſpute; this land is ſaid to be nearly equal in quality to any in Kent county: And, on the firſt day of April will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, at public ſale, at the town of Centreville, in Queen-Anne's county, all the right, title, claim and intereſt, of the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys, to the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Queen-Anne's county, to wit: One tract called DUNGARNON, one other tract called MASSEY'S ADDITION, and one other tract on which Richard Semans lived. The above lands, the property of Joſeph Maſſey, are ſold to ſatisfy a debt due on mortgage from the aforeſaid Joſeph Maſſey to John and Benjamin Comegys, and a judgment obtained by Frederick Grammar againſt the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey. The purchaſer or purchaſers are to give bond, with good ſecurity, for paying the whole of the purchaſe money in nine months, with intereſt from the day of ſale, and upon the approbation, ratification, and confirmation by the chancellor, of the ſale, and the whole of the purchaſe money being paid, and not before, the truſtee, by a good deed indented, acknowledged, and recorded, agreeable to law, ſhall give, grant, bargain, ſell, releaſe and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her, and their heirs, the ſaid Joſeph Maſſey and John and Benjamin Comegys's right, title, intereſt and eſtate, to the land to him, her, or them ſold. Any perſon whatever who may have any claim on the above lands, either by mortgage or judgment, are required to produce them on the day of ſale, or to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, previous thereto.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Truſtee.

Annapolis, February 15, 1802. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held, on Saturday the 27th inſtant, for a repreſentative to congreſs, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Richard Sprigg, Eſquire.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2X February 16, 1802.

Annapolis, February 10, 1802.

AT a meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of St. John's College,

RESOLVED, That, on the 4th day of May next, this board will appoint a profeſſor of Engliſh and grammar, who ſhall receive for his ſervices at the rate of £.200 per annum, to be paid quarterly.

By order of the ſaid viſitors and governors,

A. C. HANSON.

N. B. It is the duty of the ſaid profeſſor, and his aſſiſtant, to teach Engliſh grammatically, and to teach the Latin grammar, vocabulary, and Corderius ſo as to prepare ſtudents for the ſchool of languages. He and his aſſiſtant are likewiſe to teach writing and arithmetic; and the lower branches of mathematics, if required, are by them to be taught to thoſe ſtudents who are not deſtined for the upper ſchools. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land, ſituate in ſaid county, called POLE-CAT HILL, according to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

VACHEL GAITHER.

February 12, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber requeſts all thoſe who have claims againſt RICHARD A. CONTEE to bring them in to him, legally authenticated, on or before the laſt day of May next, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Truſtee for RICHARD A. CONTEE.

February 18, 1802. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, that all perſons having claims of any kind againſt the eſtate of JOHN MARRIOTT, deceaſed, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requeſted to exhibit the ſame for payment, on or before the firſt day of May next, legally authenticated, and paſſed by the judges of the orphans court, otherwiſe they will be excluded by law. Given under my hand and ſeal, the 17th day of February, 1802.

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

P. S. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment. 2

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

HENRIETTA MAYO, Executrix.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has a good ſaddle horſe for ſale.

February 10, 1802. 2

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM CLARKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment to VACHEL GAITHER, who is hereby authoriſed to ſettle the aforeſaid eſtate.

JEULIA CLARKE, Adminiſtratrix.

February 12, 1802. 2

H. HAYDEN.

DENTIST.

DESIROUS of rendering himſelf, in the line of profeſſion, worthy of the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, reſpectfully informs them, that he performs every operation on the teeth and gums that can poſſibly be required, ſuch as cleaning, extracting with ſafety, plombing ſuch as are defective, and ſeparating, in the moſt judicious manner, ſuch as need it; alſo ſets natural and artificial teeth, in all the variety of ways laid down by the celebrated M. Bourdet, ſurgeon-dentiſt at Paris, and others.

Mr. Hayden

HAVING ſolicited the indulgence of ſome perſons to whom he was engaged in Baltimore, will not leave Annapolis until the 26th.

A line or meſſage left at Mrs. Nixon's will be duly attended to. 4X

On the fourth day of March next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at Piſcataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, perſonal, and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an inſolvent debtor, conſiſting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, lying near Piſcataway, a few ſheep, and ſundry articles of houſehold furniture.

The creditors of the ſaid Leonard Jenkins are requeſted to hand in their claims, before the day of ſale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

February 1, 1802. 3X

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 3, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, be publiſhed twice in each week, for the ſpace of three months, ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Muſeum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Eaſton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Waſhington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this ſtate, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having reſided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this ſtate above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a reſidence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, ſhall have a right of ſuffrage, and ſhall vote by ballot in the election of ſuch county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general aſſembly, electors of the ſenate, and ſheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, ſhall be and the ſame are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alteration of the ſaid conſtitution contained therein, ſhall be conſidered as a part, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid as a part, of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

3

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery the ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the ſame hour and place, to the higheſt bidder,

ALL the right, title and intereſt, which was in RICHARD GREENE, deceaſed, at the time of his death, to about one thouſand acres of land, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, late the property and reſidence of ſaid Richard Greene. The above property will be laid off into convenient lots, for the accommodation of purchaſers, plots whereof will be produced at the ſale. And, on Saturday, the day following, if fair, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, three acres of ground, at Pig Point, whereon is erected a warehouſe, ſtore-houſe, and dwelling-houſe, now in the tenure of Mr. Hodge, of that place, merchant. The purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond, with good ſecurity, for paying the purchaſe money in twelve months, with intereſt from the day of ſale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Truſtee.

Annapolis, February 4, 1802. 4

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the juſtices of Charles county court, at March term, eighteen hundred and two, for a commiſſion to mark and bound all my part of a tract of land, called DENT'S INHERITANCE, alſo all my part of a tract of land, called BOWLING'S PLAINS RESURVEYED, and alſo all my part of a tract of land, called CHURCH-OVER, which ſaid tracts of land are ſituate in Trinity Pariſh, in ſaid county.

GIDEON DENT.

February 1, 1802. 4X

To be SOLD,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the ſixth day of March next, for CASH,

FOURTEEN valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, and children; they will be ſold for a term of years. The above negroes have been accuſtomed to plantation buſineſs.

JEROM PLUMMER, Adminiſtrator
ANN LANE.

February 9, 1802. 3

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 5th of January laſt, a negro man by the name of DICK, as a runaway, who ſays he belongs to WILLIAM FERGUSON, of Baltimore; this fellow is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he is a blackſmith by trade, very black complexon; his cloathing a blue round jacket, and ſailor's trouſers, oznabrig ſhirt, a pair of old coarſe ſhoes and ſtockings, and an old felt hat. The owner is requeſted to come and take him away, and pay his priſon fees, or he will be ſold agreeably to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

3 February 10, 1802.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family medicine ſtore, Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Four years have ſcarcely elapſed ſince the introduction of HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general uſe, yet in this ſhort period upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humour from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the ſtate of Maryland, renders the further publication of certificates in their favour, an unneceſſary expence.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for the rheumatiſms, gout, palſey, ſprains and bruiſes, white ſwellings, old ſtrains and relaxations, numbneſs and weakneſs of the joints, ſtiffneſs of the neck, pains of the ſide, head-ache, ſwelled faces, frozen limbs, and every ſimilar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting wet and damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold and windy complaints in the ſtomach and bowels, flying pains and other ſpaſmodic affections.

The teſtimony of thouſands and daily experience, ſufficiently prove the ſuperiority of the above medicine over all others in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR.

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, catarrhs, ſore throats and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progreſs and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable; the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP-SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds; fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS.

INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry C. Soper.

"Kent county, Delaware.

"I have given the ague drops to a number of patients this fall, and with conſtant ſucceſs; in ſome obſtinate caſes they acted like a charm; the diſeaſe yielding in a day or two to this remedy, after reſiſting the bark for months, and when they had been thrown in, in the largeſt doſes."

For the cure of venereal complaints.

The patent Indian Vegetable Specific, prepared by Dr. Leroux.

GOWLAND's LOTION.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore. 10

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of AQUILA RANDALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment.

BRICE RANDALL, Executor.

February 10, 1802. 3X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Paſſed November Seſſion, 1801.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.